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Gaddafy Visit Ends in Banding Libya, Korea in Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Alliance

On November 1, President Kim Il Sung and Libyan leader Moammer El Gaddafy posed for a photograph after ceremonies for awarding the Title of Hero and the highest order. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Col. Moammer El Gaddafy's Oct. 29–Nov. 2 visit ended in banding Libya and Korea, the two staunch anti-imperialist states in the Middle East and in the Far East, in a close alliance which, observers here believe, will adversely affect the policy conduct of U.S. imperialism.

The two countries are most hated and regarded as targets of provocations and sabotage by the Americans.

Observers agree that the alliance of the two countries must be intolerable to the American policymakers in Washington.

The two countries established their ambassadorial diplomatic relations on Jan. 23, 1974. A group of young army officers led by Col. Gaddafy toppled the pro-Western feudal regime of King Idris in the Great September 1, 1969 Revolution.

The visit was Col. Gaddafy's first visit to the Far Eastern country and produced on Nov.2 the Treaty of Alliance on Friendship and Cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a general agreement on economic, scientific technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries.**(See Full Text of Agreement on Page 3)**

The treaty is the first of the sort ever concluded with any foreign country by the DPRK Government of President Kim Il Sung.

So far, the treaties the DPRK signed are not called those of alliance. Their texts were made public at the time of their conclusion.

President Kim Il Sung and Col. Gaddafy held three rounds of talks:

–the Oct. 30 talks with the attendance of military, foreign policy and economic officials from the two sides;

–the Oct. 30 talks without any other official;

–the Nov. 1 talks without any other official.

The Oct. 30 talks between the two leaders were also attended significantly by:

–from the Korean side: Gen. O Jin U,Minister of People's Armed Forces; vice-President Pak Sung Chul; Gen. O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Foreign Minister Ho Dam; Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam; vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong Gu; and Ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Kye Jang Hwan.

–from the Libyan side: Gen. Mustafa Al Kharoubi, Chief of General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces; Abdel Ati Al Abeidi, Secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Muhammad Al Mangush, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing; Abu Ziad Omar Duridah, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Reclamation; Musa Abu Fraiwa, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry; Omar Al Muntasir, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industry; Al Bukhari Salem Hodah, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and

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Korean, French Parties Reach Complete Unanimity Of Views on Major Issues, Marchais Declares

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France reached a consensus of views on various issues they discussed.

Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the Communist Party of France said in his statement issued on Oct. 28: **(See statement on page 3)**

"We confirmed that our two parties aim at building very different socialist societies, unique socialist societies designed on the basis of the very different realities of France and Korea.

"Both of us were convinced that the struggle to safeguard peace and bring about progress in disarmament for the stability of states is now one of the most pressing tasks for the whole of mankind."

"In this respect," the leader of the Communist Party of France declared, "we reached a consensus of views on the fact that for coping with the intensified aggressive moves of U.S.-led imperialism it is necessary to rally all forces which can act for this great purpose on a possible extent."

He also stated in his statement that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France reached a complete unanimity of views that the differences and divergence of opinions cannot be an obstacle to joint action for a common purpose because of the relations between our two parties based on total independence equal right, mutual respect and non-interference.

The CPF leader also had this to say in his Oct. 28 statement:

"France cannot continue, in imitation of other European countries, to refuse to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

He continued: "Her recognition of this country will be a realistic just action, a humanitarian action for chained south Korea and a precious encouragement to and an action of friendship with the Korean people desirous of the reunification of their country."

"From this spirit we should demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea," he stressed.

The CPF delegation led by Secretary General Georges Marchais arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

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The delegation of the Communist Party of France Oct. 28 inspected the Tower of the Juche Idea. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Korea and Libya Are Both on Forefront of Struggle against US

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 29 in honor of Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Your Excellency esteemed Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy,

Dear guests from Libya,

Comrades and friends,

We are greatly pleased to meet in Pyongyang today Your Excellency Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I warmly welcome Your Excellency esteemed Colonel Gaddafy and the dear guests from Libya who have come to our country with the feelings of militant friendship and fraternal solidarity with our people.

Your Excellency Gaddafy made a long trip to the East this time to visit our country.

This is our first meeting, but our friendship has long been established through various channels as comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the common front for independence against imperialism and you are widely known among our people as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter of Arab and Africa. So we have received you with the pleasure of meeting an old friend of ours.

Korea and Libya are both newly-emerging countries and members of the non-aligned movement standing on the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Today, the U.S. imperialists hate most bitterly revolutionary Libya in the Middle East Arab region and, regarding our country as the first target of attack in the Far East, are intensifying their manoeuvres to provoke a new war.

This unites our two peoples closer by bonds of militant solidarity and friendship in the struggle against the common enemy.

The current visit of Your Excellency Colonel Gaddafy to our country will be a momentous landmark in developing the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two peoples to a new, higher stage and greatly contribute to the promotion of the Third World people's common cause of sovereignty, independence, and building of a new society.

The Libyan people, under the leadership of Your Excellency Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, their outstanding leader, carried out the historic September 1 Revolution and have taken bold revolutionary steps to remove all imperialist colonial ruling machines, economic footholds and aggressive military bases from the Libyan soil since the revolution.

In spite of the repeated threats of armed intervention, economic blockade, subversive activities and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists, the Libyan people are now firmly defending the country's sovereignty without vacillation and courageously paving a new path of national prosperity under their unique motto of "Jamahiriya."

Libya is maintaining Chajusong (independence) and the non-alignment policy and struggling staunchly to defend the dignity of the Arab nation;. she is supporting the liberation struggles of the Palestinian people and all other oppressed peoples and making energetic efforts for a fair settlement of the Middle East issue and the promotion of the cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

Expressing full solidarity with the uncompromising struggle Your Excellency esteemed Gaddafy, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter, is waging against the U.S. imperialists and Zionists, the Korean people sincerely wish the Libyan people brilliant successes in building a new society.

On this occasion we once again sternly condemn the beastly war acts and brutal massacre committed by the Israeli aggressors after invading Lebanon with the U.S. imperialists' encouragement and extend invariable support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples to achieve national liberation, build an independent state and win back their lost territory.

The Arab people is a great nation with huge manpower and material resources.

If all the Arab people closely unite and take a concerted action, the Israeli aggressors will never be able to act so high-handedly as they are doing now and the common cause of the Arab people will be finally accomplished.

The strength of a united people is invincible, and it is a truth substantiated by history that the aggressors and oppressors meet their doom.

No frantic effort of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists will be able to crush the cause of justice of the Arab people, and the flames of the Palestinian revolution will go on raging, as long as the Palestinian people are alive.

The brutal invasion and massacre by the Israeli aggressors, that have stirred up the world people to furious resentment, will, in the long run, precipitate their own isolation and destruction.

The Korean people will in the future, too, struggle vigorously to build an independent new world free from imperialism and war, from all manner of national domination and subjugation, in close unity with the Third World people including the Libyan Arab people and all the rest of the world people who advocate Chajusong.

Your Excellency esteemed Colonel Gaddafy,

It always gives me pleasure to meet friends like you who are standing together on the anti-imperialist front.

We firmly believe that this time we will reach good agreements through an unreserved discussion of the question of developing relations between the two countries and a series of problems arising in opposing imperialism and making the whole world independent.

I would like to take this amicable opportunity of meeting my Libyan friends to wish that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples may be strengthened and that the solidarity among the world people who advocate Chajusong be cemented and to wish the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya prosperity, His Excellency esteemed Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy good health and happiness and the dear guests from Libya and comrades and friends present here good health.

President Kim Il Sung's Leadership Is Precious Source of Strength in Anti-US Struggle

Speech of Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy

Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, made a speech at the banquet arranged on the evening of October 29 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by President Kim Il Sung.

He said:

I express thanks to Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, a dear friend and the respected leader of the Korean people, for your excellent speech just made.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we express deep thanks to you President for having come out in person today together with the friendly Korean people to accord us a warm hospitality.

We will always remember that the working people of Korea headed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed us. It will remain long in our memory.

Taking this occasion of meeting you and receiving a warm welcome from you, we voice our solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the territory and nation of Korea and defeat imperialism in the Far East.

We declare that we actively support the proposal for a Korean reunification advanced by you President, which is a correct way of achieving the reunification of the Korean nation divided by the imperialists.

Availing ourselves of our stay in friendly Korea today, we announce to the world that we are standing on the same front against world imperialism from the Far East and Arab countries to Latin America.

We declare this not only in the name of Libya but also in the name of the revolutionary forces led by Libya in the Arab motherland and Africa and the people fighting against imperialism and reaction in that region under the leadership of Libya.

We assure you that such solidarity of ours and the struggle we are waging, standing firm on the anti-imperialist front, are a strategic action which should be invariably continued till imperialism has been defeated and the people struggling for socialism and freedom have won victory.

Though we are far away from each other, we are in the same trench against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

U.S. imperialism which threatens Korea's reunification and directly your country is directly menacing us in our country, too, from the Mediterranean and our border. This is why we are standing on the same trench against it.

U.S. imperialism will certainly sustain defeat thanks to this solidarity and this broad front.

The reunification of Korea will be achieved and the imperialist moves against it fail in the solidarity extended to the Korean people by the people fighting for freedom.

In the Korean people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and the solidarity of the people who love freedom, the U.S. imperialists will be defeated in the Gulf of Surt and their attempt to subdue the Libyan people by threat come to a cropper.

In the solidarity extended to the Palestinian people by the Korean and Libyan peoples and other peoples who fight for freedom, Zionism will ruin and the Palestinian people liberate their territory and establish their democratic state.

Thanks to this solidarity of theirs racism will be defeated in South Africa and Namibia and the Azanian people and Namibian people will win victory in South Africa.

That today there is such a leader with resolute anti-imperialist stand as President Kim Il Sung, our great friend, is a precious source of strength in the struggle of the people against imperialism.

We stand on your side.

You may trust us in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy.

We highly appraise your wise leadership of the Korean people to construction, progress, reunification and direct confrontation with provocations of imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists feel uneasiness because we are meeting today precisely in the land of Korea.

Imperialism not only feels uneasiness but is scheming to confront us.

Under this condition we are resolved to further strengthen the anti-imperialist common front in the area from the Far East to the Middle East.

U.S. imperialism also knows that ours is an era of people. The anti-imperialist struggle is a struggle to be participated in not only by regular armed forces but also by the entire popular masses who desire to achieve complete liberation and free themselves from all manner of outside forces' pressure.

We speak highly of the fact that the Korean people are unanimously turning out under the leadership of Your Excellency and for this, the Korean people will certainly achieve victory in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of the country.

The Libyan people also won victory in the struggle against the reactionaries and for the dismantling of the foreign military bases and established a people's government.

The Libyan people are now fully ready to fight against imperialism and Zionism.

The entire Libyan people declared that if the U.S. troops dare attack the Gulf of Surt, they would turn this gulf into a red one.

We fighting against imperialism and Zionism in the Arab region value the friendship and alliance with Your Excellency President, the staunch and great leader, and with the resolute and industrious Korean people led by you.

We had been intimate friends from before we met each other.

Though we have not established any alliance, we are allies waging a common struggle.

We are greatly rejoiced at the excellent development of the friendly relations between the two countries and the bilateral relations between the two countries.

I express once again thanks to you, a great friend, and to the friendly Korean people for the unforgettable enthusiastic welcome accorded us today.

Long live the friendship between us!

Long live our common struggle till the defeat of imperialism!

Korea-Libya Agreement on Economic, Scientific-Technological And Cultural Cooperation

Follows the full text of the general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya signed in Pyongyang on November 2:

With a view to opposing imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation in economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields between the two countries in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The contracting parties shall actively strive to strengthen cooperation in economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries struggling for the independent development of the country.

ARTICLE 2

The economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

1. Cooperation in the economic field
   - Cooperation in the fields of industry and agriculture
   - Cooperation in the field of fisheries
   - Cooperation in the field of construction
   - Cooperation in the fields of transportation and communications
   - Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreed upon
2. Cooperation in the scientific-technological field
   - Exchange of scientific-technological documentation
   - Exchange of experiences and information in the scientific-technological field
3. Cooperation in the cultural field
   - Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and sports, and public health
   - Cooperation in the fields of publications, information and arts

ARTICLE 3

The cooperation in various fields specified in Article 2 of this agreement shall be realised on the basis of separate agreed documents to be signed between the two countries or relevant organisations of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 4

The contracting parties shall endeavour to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 5

The contracting parties shall encourage economic cooperation between relevant organisations of the two countries.

ARTICLE 6

Each contracting party shall undertake to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purpose specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

ARTICLE 7

The contracting parties shall be responsible for the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure that they observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

ARTICLE 8

This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the agreement 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

ARTICLE 9

The contracting parties can amend a part or the whole of this agreement or supplement it by written agreement.

ARTICLE 10

This agreement comes into force from the date of signature.

This agreement was signed in Pyongyang on the 2nd of November 1982, the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and Arabic languages both being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung
President
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy
Leader of
Great September 1 Revolution
Socialist People's Libyan
Arab Jamahiriya

Libyan Leader

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Maritime Transport; Miftah Al Asta Omar, Secretary of the Liaison Office; Nuri Al Mismari, General Director of Protocol of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; and Abdulmaged Kashkusha, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the SPLAJ to the DPRK.

This line-up strongly indicates the agenda of the talks which experts here speculate possible military exchange and cooperation in fighting the American imperialists.

In dog fights, the Americans lost a number of their most advanced combat planes near Libya when their 6th Fleet launched the most provocative piratic maneuvers in the Gulf of Surt.

Spreading the groundless rumours on the so-called Libyan hit team, President Reagan once tried to discredit the Libyan Government of Col. Gaddafy.

Col. Gaddafy is one of the strongest supporters of the Palestinian cause and a leading champion of the anti-imperialist Arab struggle.

In their repeated armed provocations against the DPRK since the last Korean War, the Americans lost many planes and ships, including the famous EC-121 and the Pueblo.

Their nuclear task force of the 7th Fleet moved into the Korean waters and the B-52 strategic bombers flew near Korea each time such provocations were committed. But they failed in their mission. The Americans signed many letters of apology.

The American military provocations against the two countries nearly brought the situation to the brink of war, which could have escalated into another world war.

The two face-to-face talks between President Kim Il Sung and Col. Gaddafy were described by the official KCNA as "sincere and friendly."

These talks most likely discussed all aspects of their alliance in terms of foreign policy, military cooperation and economic cooperation and in terms of implications for their respective anti-American and anti-imperialist struggles and possibly the issue of extending concerted assistance to the PLO. Another possible item was the 7th Non-Aligned Summit scheduled to be held in New Delhi in January next year.

Together with such talks, foreign ministers of the two countries held separate talks on Oct. 30. The KCNA reported that the talks proceeded "in a friendly atmosphere."

The two leaders had friendly conversations on Oct. 29 when Col. Gaddafy paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung. The two leaders also saw a music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the city's February 8 House of Culture on the evening of Oct. 30.

The nature of the Treaty of Alliance signed by President Kim Il Sung and Col. Gaddafy could be indicated in the language of their speeches made on the evening of Oct. 29 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in the capital, the sole reported speeches of the two during the stay of the Libyan leader. **(See Texts on Page 2)**

Referring to the long-established relations through various channels as "comrades-in-arms and brothers" standing on the common front for independence and against imperialism, President Kim Il Sung in his speech praised Col. Gaddafy as "a stanch anti-imperialist fighter of Arab and Africa" widely known to the Korean people.

This was the reason why the Libyan leader was awarded a Statuette of the Anti-Imperialist Fighter on Oct. 29 on his arrival in Pyongyang. On Nov. 1, the Libyan leader was honored with the title of DPRK Hero.

On Nov. 2, President Kim Il Sung was awarded Order of the Great September 1, the supreme order of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

President Kim Il Sung observed the background to the close relations between the two countries: "Today, the U.S. imperialists hate most bitterly revolutionary Libya in the Middle East Arab region and, regarding our country as the first target of attack in the Far East, are intensifying their maneuvers to provoke a new war. This unites our two brothers closer by bonds of militant solidarity and friendship in the struggle against the common enemy."

In response, Col. Gaddafy recalled the two countries were in the same trench against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular:

"U.S. imperialism which threatens Korea's reunification and directly your country is directly menacing us in our country, too, from the Mediterranean and our border."

Noting the lack of alliance, the Libyan leader stressed that the two countries had long waged "common struggle" as "allies."

Col. Gaddafy described the status of President Kim Il Sung as an anti-imperialist fighter: "That today there is such a leader with anti-imperialist stand as President Kim Il Sung, our great friend, is a precious source of strength in the struggle of the people against imperialism."

Agreeing to the view of the Korean leader on the need to have a broad anti-imperialist common front, Col. Gaddafy declared his resolve to contribute to the expansion of the front from the Far East to the Middle East.

As an example of bilateral cooperation between Third-World countries, the two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on establishing a joint shipping company. The agreements were signed on Nov. 1 in Pyongyang.

Georges Marchais's Observations on His Korea Visit

Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the Communist Party of France, who had visited the DPRK as head of the CPF delegation issued a statement in Pyongyang on October 28.

Noting that the CPF delegation held talks three times with the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the statement says:

The talks helped us understand better the situation of our two respective countries and our appraisal of international issues.

We confirmed that our two Parties aim at building very different socialist societies, unique socialist societies designed on the basis of the very different realities of France and Korea.

Both of us were convinced that the struggle to safeguard peace and bring about progress in disarmament for the stability of states is now a most pressing one of the tasks for the whole of mankind.

In this respect we reached a consensus of views on the fact that for coping with the intensified aggressive moves of U.S.-led imperialism it is necessary to rally all forces which can act for this great purpose on a worldwide scale and lead them to broad action to a possible extent.

Finally, we reached a complete unanimity of views that the differences and divergence of opinions cannot be an obstacle to joint action for a common purpose because of the relations between our two Parties based on total independence, equal right, mutual respect and non-interference.

As for us, what we witnessed and heard here supplementarily confirmed the correctness of the policy laid down at the 24th *Congress of our Party.*

To explain myself, I would like to base myself on two considerations.

First, we stressed at our Congress as follows:

"People contribute to the building of socialism and, at the same time, it is now diverse and has limitations."

This country has been reduced to ashes in the true sense of the word by U.S. imperialism.

The vitality of this appraisal is testified to by the successes achieved by this country in the social, economic and cultural domains in less than 30 years and by our understanding of the prospect for her future.

What we learned in the course of the current visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with what we witnessed in China and saw and learned in other countries building socialism, convinced us that far from being "vulnerable" as advertized by some people, socialism is achieving incontestable successes.

Second, we clearly explained at our Congress as follows:

"What we desire and fight for is none other than a world of human rights."

We French communists are defending human rights in all places where the freedom and rights of people are trampled underfoot.

But in a place hundreds of kilometres away from here, 35 million south Korean people are actually groaning under the truculent dictatorship backed only by U.S. occupation troops which number 42,000.

The south Koreans can not think of human rights.

Our comrades of the Workers' Party of Korea underscored their miserable situation.

For example, they informed us that a reinforced concrete wall has kept the Korean people split into the north and the south.

It is said that south Korea has 3 million soldiers on the active list and reservists. This means that there are 30 soldiers for each square kilometre. It is said that in south Korea demonstrations of students and inhabitants are suppressed in a sanguinary way and he who utters merely the word "reunification" is arrested on the spot and cast into prison.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is said to put forward courageous and concrete proposals including co-existence of the two social regimes within the system of confederation in order to achieve the independent and *peaceful reunification of Korea.*

The United States is opposed to these proposals by force and asserts that it can not allow any other system than its colony in south Korea.

As for us, we will do all we can for human rights in south Korea and freedom and right of the south Korean people to choose and decide their destiny by themselves.

France can not ignore this reality.

France cannot continue, in imitation of other European countries, to refuse to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Her recognition of this country will be a realistic just action, a humanitarian action for chained south Korea and a precious encouragement to and an action of friendship with the Korean people desirous of the reunification of their country.

From this spirit we should demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea.

We express to the entire Korean people in the north and the south the active solidarity of the French communists and working people which we have never denied in the past period.

CPF Delegation

(From Page 1)

The CPF delegation, during its stay in Korea, held talks three times with the WPK delegation led by General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

The talks, the CPF leader said, "helped us understand the situation of our two respective countries and our appraisal of international issue."

During its stay in Korea, the CPF delegation inspected such monumental edifices as Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study House.

The delegation left Pyongyang on Oct. 29, after the successful Korea visit.

Yugoslav Mass Media, Cuban Radio on Mr. Kim Jong Il's Treatise

In Yugoslavia

Mass media of Yugoslavia reported "On the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Tanjug October 14, reporting about his treatise, said:

"On the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, was recently published in Pyongyang.

The treatise gives answers to the theoretical and practical problems for guaranteeing the stable and independent development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which ranks among the most developed powerful countries of Asia.

The people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could achieve successes as we see today because they embodied the Juche idea, an idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, an idea teaching the unique method of understanding society and man, opposing blindly following others in achieving development on socialist lines and telling people to adhere to Chajusong (independence), a unique road and principle of self-reliance.

In the treatise "On the Juche Idea" Mr. Kim Jong Il, teaches first of all that the Juche idea is based on the principle that man is the only pioneer of his destiny.

He also stresses that the Juche idea laid main emphasis on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

From this principle emanate the principles of the Juche idea, in other words, the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in economy and self-reliance in defence.

He holds that the communist and workers' parties should ensure complete equality on the basis of the Juche idea in the international communist and working-class movements.

The Juche idea is an idea which accords with the Korean working class and people.

It is an idea indicating a very comprehensive principle. There is no doubt that Korea's method of socialist construction is an original one. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a rapid economic development by maintaining Chajusong and creativity required by the Juche idea. Her gross industrial output value grew 3.8 times in the period from 1970 to 1979.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a leading member nation of the non-aligned movement thanks to the Juche idea and policies of President Kim Il Sung. It positively contributes to the struggle against division by blocs and for establishing more fair international political and economic relations.

Meanwhile, the newspaper "BORBA" October 15 carried the contents of the treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il "On the Juche Idea."

In Cuba

Cuban radio on October 18 reported "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea.

The radio said:

Mr. Kim Jong Il, in his treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" stressed that the WPK inherited the glorious tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU).

He said this in his treatise published on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the formation of the DIU by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He pointed out that with the formation of the DIU the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people entered a new road of its development and the WPK has grown and strengthened into a party with rich experiences in this struggle.

He also stressed that today the WPK has been strengthened as never before organizationally and ideologically and is successfully leading, with confidence in justness and victory of its cause, the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Chinese TV Airs Korea-China Shuttle Visit

The Chinese Central Television on the evening October 25 screened television films "Korean Visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping" and "Warm Welcome to President Kim Il Sung" under the subtitle "China-Korea Friendship Will Remain Evergreen."

It was a 40 minutes' special program.

The films impressively showed the two top Chinese leaders, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping visiting Korea amid a warm welcome of the Korean people in April and President Kim Il Sung paying an official state visit to the People's Republic of China, receiving an enthusiastic welcome of the fraternal Chinese people in September. Hu Yaobang is General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Deng Xiaoping is Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

According to the films, the top Chinese leaders visited the DPRK by special train from April 26 to 30 immediately after the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. At that time President Kim Il Sung came out to greet them. He was accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, No. 2 leader of the DPRK. Shown on the television were the dramatic handshake of Mr. Kim Jong Il and Chairman Deng Xiaoping and a scene of Pyongyang's young leader with standing beside General Secretary Hu Yaobang. It was for the first time that Mr. Kim Jong Il appeared on the Chinese TV.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial on Mr. Kim Jong Il's Treatise on WPK as Juche Inheritor of DIU Tradition

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on October 21 devoted the whole of its front page to an editorial in connection with the publication of the historic treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" authored by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Follows the full text of the editorial titled "Let Us Constantly Strengthen and Develop Our Party under the Motto of Imbuing the Whole Party with the Juche Idea":

Today our Party is in the most glorious period in its development. Through the struggle for modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea the militant might of the Party has grown stronger than ever before and its leading authority and prestige is rising high extraordinarily. Never in its long history has our Party had distinct features as a revolutionary vanguard of Juche type and a bright prospect before it as today.

Our people are now vigorously carrying on the struggle to accomplish the cause of Juche, cherishing an unbounded national pride and honour in making revolution under the leadership of the great Party.

At a significant time when a new turn is being effected in the building of our Party and in the carrying out of the revolutionary cause, we received the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" authored by Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

As soon as it was made public, the treatise began firmly grasping the hearts of the people with a great attraction and evoking unbounded excitement and warm repercussions among them.

Now all our Party members and working people are immensely rejoiced at the publication of the treatise authored by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Party, and filled with firm determination to thoroughly carry out the tasks put forward in the treatise.

The main spirit of the historic treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" is to invariably defend the revolutionary character of our Party and bring the revolutionary cause of Juche into a brilliant accomplishment by strengthening and developing it for ever as a party of Juche-type.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Drawing on the successes already scored in Party building, we should further strengthen and develop our Party as a revolutionary vanguard of Juche and constantly enhance its leadership role."

Our Party is a glorious revolutionary party of Juche type. The invincible might, leadership ability and high honour and dignity of our Party stem from its Juche character. It is the unshakable will of our Party centre to regard as precious as life the revolutionary character of the Workers' Party of Korea which has been unswervingly carried forward along the road of Juche up to this day since the period of the "Down-with-Imperialism Union."

In the treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has taught as follows:

"We must continue to strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary party which eternally upholds the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader and teacher, into a militant party which breathes and moves in keeping with his ideology and purpose.

"Precisely this is the fundamental matter which we must always grasp firmly in building our Party."

Running through the whole system and contents of the treatise is the lofty intention of the Party centre to constantly strengthen and develop our Party and make it shine as a party of Juche type. The basic source of the inexhaustible might and vitality of this document lies in that it has ensured a theoretical and practical guarantee for strengthening and developing our Party into a glorious party of Juche type, a party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, generation after generation, while consolidating the imperishable feats performed and traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of leading the cause of our Party building under the banner of the Juche idea.

The publication of the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" is a great event of epochal significance in the strengthening and development of our Party and the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The treatise serves as a firm guideline in the building of a revolutionary party in our era and a classic work which has brilliantly broken fresh ground in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The theory of the working-class party building is founded and developed by its great leaders. Much water has flowed under the bridge since a working-class party made its appearance in the arena of history and the theory of revolutionary party building has constantly developed. The treatise systematizes and consummates in an all-round way the idea and theory for brilliantly carrying out the cause of the working-class party building in our era.

The treatise gives a perfect exposition of the problem of laying the historical roots of a working class party and founding it and all other theoretical and practical problems arising in making the party have essential features and criterion as a party of its leader and building it in a prospective way. The treatise is a monumental work which holds a particular place in the building of a working-class party and the history of its revolutionary struggle because with its profound theory and brilliant propositions it clearly indicates the direction and ways of building a party of Juche type, a genuine revolutionary working-class party. The publication of this historic treatise is a great contribution of our Parry centre to the development of the era and revolution.

The significance of the treatise lies first of all in that it has argued the great history of our Party which has covered a glorious path under the banner of Juche and thereby clarified the law-governed path of building of a revolutionary party of Juche type.

Our Party has a proud history through which it has hewed out a new road in the building of a revolutionary party of the working class in the era of Juche. The treatise is a brilliant record of this shining history of our Party.

On the basis of new historical materials and a scientific analysis the treatise gives a systematic outline of the course of our Party's growth and strengthening into an invincible revolutionary party as it is today through many periods from the days of the "DIU" when it began striking its glorious roots.

The history of our Party shines as proud annals of the unswerving carrying forward of one ideology, leadership and tradition and as the glorious path of its growth into a great guiding force capable of carrying the revolutionary cause to completion. This history is the greatest history that can be created only by a working-class party with an outstanding leader.

The history of our Party proves the precious truth that a party can be constantly consolidated and developed and become a great revolutionary vanguard carrying the revolutionary cause to completion

(Continued on page 5)

Rodong Sinmun Editorial

(Continued from page 4)

only by firmly defending its intrinsic nature and revolutionary character. As the treatise clarifies this truth and contains a wealth of experiences and exploits in the building of a revolutionary party, it gives a scientific answer to the question as to how to build a party of the working class and strengthen and develop it.

Another significance of the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" is that it provides us with a programmatic guideline for the building of a revolutionary party of a new type conforming with the demand of our era and the desire of the popular masses by giving an allout exposition of the fundamental characteristics of our Party, a revolutionary party of Juche type.

In the treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has taught as follows:

"Our Party which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type."

To build a party in conformity with the demand of an era is a fundamental question arising in the building of a working-class party. Fundamentally distinct from the preceding historic era, our era demanded the building of a revolutionary party of new type suited to it. Our Party was founded and has been built up on the basis of such demand of our era and the law governing the building of a working-class party. Today our Party has become an authoritative party of our era which has fully taken on the looks of a revolutionary party of Juche type.

The treatise patently proves that our Party is a revolutionary party of Juche type, a party which was founded and acts, guided by the Juche idea, a party throughout which the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and whose members have been united rock-firm on the basis of the Juche idea, a party which maintains close ties of kinship with the popular masses and strives to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche by enhancing their role. This is a brilliant formulation of the character and criterion of a revolutionary party of Juche type.

Our Party has distinctive features previously unknown in history in its guiding idea, its organisation and the firmness of its ranks and its kindred ties with the masses. It is a convincing proof of the greatness and indestructible might of the Workers' Party of Korea that these genuine features of the Party have been clarified.

The building of a revolutionary party of Juche type was a cause of hewing out an untrodden path. This cause has been brilliantly realised as our Party put forward a unique line and policy of Party building on the basis of the Juche idea and waged a persistent struggle to carry them into practice. As it deeply analyses and generalizes the Juche-oriented idea and theory of Party building whose correctness and truth have been fully testified to in practice, the treatise becomes a correct guideline in the building of a revolutionary party and its activities.

The treatise opens up a bright prospect for Party building by advancing a fighting programme for strengthening and developing our Party for ever into a party of Juche type under the motto of imbuing the whole Party with the Juche idea. This is one more significance of the treatise.

The future of the revolution and the future destiny of people are linked with the future of the Party. This is why to build a party in a far-sighted way is a most important work of all the communists and people. This work has been raised as a more important demand today when the revolution has advanced farther and the generation is being alternated. The treatise points to the way of properly carrying out this universal task of our era.

The treatise elucidates all the principles and ways of building our Party far-sightedly in conformity with demand of the developing revolution, including the problems of firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system within the Party and carrying forward the traditions of Juche pure and clean under the uplifted motto of imbuing the whole Party with the Juche idea. Only by firmly grasping this ideological and theoretical wealth and fully using it, can we strengthen and develop our Party into a militant party with invincible might, a glorious revolutionary party of Juche type which holds the great Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem for ever.

The treatise is, indeed, a great programmatic guideline which perfectly explains all the theoretical and practical problems raised by the cause of building a revolutionary working-class party and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to be held by our Party for ever. It is a great honour of our Party and a boundless joy of our people to have this historic document with incomparably profound and rich ideological and theoretical contents.

The treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" is a precious fruition of the outstanding ideological, theoretical and practical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has wisely directed our Party with his extraordinary intelligence and leadership ability from his early age.

A great thought and theory are borne from great ideological and practical activities and practical revolutionary sturggle. Our Party's Juche-oriented theory on party building was founded and has been constantly developed and enriched in the protracted struggle for founding a genuine working-class party in our country and strengthening and developing it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who regarded it as a fundamental question decisive of the victory of the revolution and the future of the people to found a genuine revolutionary working-class party from the first days of his revolutionary activity advanced for the first time in history a grand plan to found a revolutionary party of new type, nursed the Party's historical roots in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has strengthened and developed our Party into an invincible militant general staff as we see today. Apart from his leadership, neither the glorious past and today of our Party nor its brilliant future is thinkable.

The cause of building a Juche-type party which began as far back as the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union is now being brilliantly inherited and developed by the correct line and policy of our Party centre and its energetic guidance.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is the sagacious leader of our Party and an outstanding organiser and leader in the building of a revolutionary party. A fundamental change has taken place in the work of our Party and its activities under the tested leadership of the Party centre which put forward the revolutionary policy of imbuing the whole Party with the Juche idea on the basis of the matured demand of the development of our Party and revolution and the law of the building of a revolutionary party and has wisely led the struggle for its realisation.

Imbuing the whole Party with the Juche idea is a continuation and a higher stage of our Party's historical struggle for transforming it on the pattern of the Juche idea. This is, in essence, a noble work for strengthening and developing our Party for ever into the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the struggle to imbue the whole Party with the Juche idea, the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been firmly established in an all round way in the whole Party and in the whole society, the unity and cohesion of Party ranks in ideology and purpose completely realised, the militant function of Party organisations raised high as never before and the Party's method of work radically improved. In particular, a solid organisational and ideological foundation and a guidance system have been established firmly to strengthen and develop our Party for ever into a revolutionary party of Juche type and brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary cause of Juche. This is an irreplaceable, great victory achieved in the building of our Party.

The course along which our Party centre has developed Party building onto a new stage is a course along which a new idea and theory and policies on the building of a revolutionary party were advanced and have been brilliantly embodied. In this course the Juche-based theory of Party building propounded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been firmly defended and safeguarded, carried forward and developed and the treasure-house of the revolutionary theory of the working class constantly enriched. This is a great feat which can be performed only by an outstanding thinker and theoretician, a great leader who lights the road ahead of the party and revolution with his extraordinary intelligence, creative thought and energetic pursuits.

The classic document "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" is an ideological and theoretical summing-up and all-round consummation of the shining victories, successes and richest and most diversified exploits achieved by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party centre in the protracted course of leading our Party. This historic treatise will throw more radiant rays along with victorious advance of the cause of building a working-class party and the revolutionary struggle.

Today our Party and people are faced with an honorable task to model the whole Party on the Juche idea along the road indicated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in his treatise and more vigorously promote the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of the Party.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The revolutionary cause of the working class is, in essence, the revolutionary cause of their party. In our country the revolutionary cause of Juche has traversed along a proud road resplendent with victories and glories under the leadership of our Party, and this cause can be consummated only under its leadership in the future."

The struggle for carrying into practice the historic treatise of our Party is a sacred work for bringing to completion the modelling of the Party on the Juche idea which has started and advanced under the banner of Juche and for achieving the final victory of our revolution. To energetically conduct this work is the most sacred duty of all the Party organizations and functionaries, the entire Party members and working people.

We should creditably carry into practice the great programmatic document of our Party in the spirit and stamina with which the Korean communists and people accepted with their hot-blooded hearts and implemented with all devotion the program of the DIU, the line of the Kalun meeting in the past and the policy of Party building after liberation.

This treatise is a valuable textbook which will help the Party members and working people deeply understand the glorious history of our Party and its greatness and a guiding principle in their work and life. We should strengthen study of the treatise and thereby thoroughly arm ourselves with a profound idea, theory and policy evolved in it and splendidly apply them to the struggle for the strengthening and development of the Party and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

An important task in carrying into practice this treatise is to resolutely defend and eternally glorify the exploits performed in the building of our Party.

All the feats performed in our Party building in the period from the formation of the DIU to this day are a solid wherewithal for accomplishing the cause of building a Juche-type party and a precious wealth of the communist movement. Only by developing and consolidating these achievements can we invariably defend the revolutionary essence and character of our Party and carry on the revolution to the end. Therefore, all the Party organizations and the entire Party members should direct the greatest attention to the work of defending the priceless successes and exploits performed in our Party building and inheriting and developing them and tirelessly push ahead with this work without the slightest deviation.

The struggle for defending the exploits performed in our Party building is, in essence, a work for steadfastly defending the founder and leader of the Party and laying a rock-firm organizational and ideological basis of the Party. We should hold in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party centre through generations and fight with loyalty to the end along the road indicated by the party and leader with a firm faith and revolutionary allegiance as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought faithfully, holding the great Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem. All the Party members and the working people should wholly entrust all their destiny to the Party centre in an indomitable revolutionary spirit and should become true revolutionaries of Juche-type, soldiers of the Party, who make revolution to the last, together with the Party in any storm and stress.

To establish the monolithic ideological system in the whole Party and defend and constantly strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party and its purity is an important matter which must be permanently tackled in the whole period of the existence of the Party.

We should thoroughly embody the intention of our Party centre that all problems arising in party building and party work should be depended on loyalty to the party and leader and thereby more firmly build up the ranks of the party and revolution into ranks of loyalty honestly holding the party and the leader in high esteem and following them. Along with this, we should value like the apple of the eye and defend down through generations the unity and cohesion of the Party closely knit around the leader on the basis of the Juche idea and further strengthen the revolutionary discipline to thoroughly implement the decisions and instructions of the Party. We should thus constantly strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary party which holds the great Comrade Kim Il Sung forever in high esteem as the leader and breathes and acts as one man according to the idea and intention of the leader and under his leadership.

Our Party's tradition of Juche is the source of inexhaustible strength which makes it possible to overcome any trial and difficulties and accomplish the cause of our Party building and the final victory of our revolution. The future of our Party depends on how this great tradition is safeguarded.

We should make the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his theory shine for ever as the guiding idea and theory of our Party and firmly defend the revolutionary feats performed and traditions established by him.

The Party organisations at all levels should fully prepare all the party members to be communist revolutionaries of Juche type and carry on the struggle to improve the Party work method and work style. In this way they should increase the might and militancy of our Party.

It is the most important revolutionary task facing us to vigorously accelerate the struggle to bring the revolutionary cause of Juche to final accomplishment under the leadership of the Party.

Today our Party, with an unshakable determination to bring about a decisive turn in carrying out the cause of Juche, is vigorously leading the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress. Only when we wage a vigorous struggle upholding the grand plan of our Party and its leadership, can we bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and independent reunification of the country and creditably carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the entire Party members and working people should raise higher the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and brilliantly carry out the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea and thus strikingly demonstrate the might and honour of our Party as a revolutionary party, a fighting party and eternally adorn the history of the Party with proud feats.

The revolutionary cause of our Party which started in Mt. Paekdu many years ago has today entered a new higher stage of its development and a boundlessly bright prospect has been opened up before it. It is the militant quality of our Party and its brilliant tradition to hew out the road of the revolution with struggle and confidently lead the people to the bright future of communism.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of the Workers' Party of Korea valiantly advancing, holding the great leader in high esteem in its van.

Let us all fight on more stubbornly for the strengthening and development of our Party and for ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause, united as firm as a rock around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

"Aram-hoe" Case: Expanded Interpretation of National Security Law

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, of late, expanded the interpretation of south Korea's most repressive national security law to interpret "an act of two or more persons" for "a subversive purpose as "one of an anti-state organization."

In this connection, if a betrothed couple talk about their future life, they should be punished in accordance with this paragraph in case the authorities concerned regard their talk as false rumor prejudicial to social security.

Meanwhile, of late, six democratic dissidents were hanged in secret, who had been found guilty of trumped-up charges related to the case of the south Korean national liberation front.

These facts show that south Korea under Gen. Chon is a worse police state than under Gen. Pak – there is no change at all.

"Aram-hoe (society)" Case

A new judicial precedent for expanding the interpretation of the national security law was established by the supreme court in Seoul on Oct. 18 when it overruled an appellate court decision and ruled that the six members of the "Aram-hoe (society)" were guilty of the charges of having established an "anti-state body" by engaging in activities following the political line of the DPRK.

Seoul's highest court ruled that "if two or more people continue to cooperate voluntarily to realize a subversive purpose," they should be considered to have formed an anti-state organization.

In order to form an illegal society or association, it is not necessary for it to have such formalities as a name, regulations, a representative or an initiating ceremony, the supreme court added.

According to the prosecution, the Aram-hoe allegedly started on May 17 last year when some 10 dissident students, teachers, former policemen and prosecution office employees gathered in a 100th day party for the daughter of one of them, named Aram, at his house in Taejon.

Six members including Pak Hae Jun, 27, a senior at Sungjon University, were accused of having tried to instigate public demonstrations in demand of the withdrawal of American military forces from south Korea, according to the national reunification policies of the DPRK.

They were charged with violating the national security law, the law on assembly and demonstration and martial law decrees.

They admitted that they had set up a mutual financing association. However they denied that they sought to topple the "government".

The Taejon district court found them guilty of all charges, while the Seoul appellate court aquitted them of the charges of violating the national security law by forming an "anti-state body."

Expanded Interpretation: Last Resort

This expanded interpretation of the national security law will exert a great influence upon the future course of the trials of many people charged with violations of the national security law in various courts in south Korea.

To expand the interpretation of the law clearly indicates that the Chon junta is unable to continue to control south Korea unless it depends on more suppressive measures than before.

In addition, it clearly illustrates the social structure of south Korea in which the judicature is under the control of the administration and that there is no seperation of the three powers – the legislature, the executive, and the judicature.

In the beginning of 1981, the Chon junta made the national security law incorporate most of the provisions of the notorious anti-communist law, with the latter abolished as a single law and enacted a new national security law.

The new national security law is more repressive and sweeping as the anti-communist law is absorbed into it. The aim of this integration is to improve the image of the Chon junta and at the same time to strengthen legal suppression.

Originally, the provisions of the new national security law are open to free and arbitrary interpretation so which the authorities may detain and convict any one at will.

Thus, the law provides penalties ranging from not less than two years' imprisonment to death for any persons involved in an anti-"government" organization.

Paragraph 1, Article 3, Chapter 2 of the law states, "Any person who has been mainly responsible for an anti-government organization shall be punished with death or life imprisonment." Paragraph 3, Article 3, Chapter 2 of the law says, "Any person who has been associated with an anti-government organization shall be sentenced to a penalty of not less than two years' imprisonment."

So far, the interpretation of an anti-"government" organization and of those who are associated with an anti-"government" body has been up to the Chon junta. Therefore, the authorities concerned have arbitrarily judged those which oppose the Chon junta to be anti-"government" organizations and their supporters.

This time, the supreme court's decision expanded this interpretation to define "an act of two or more persons who associate" for any given purpose as "an act of an anti-state organization."

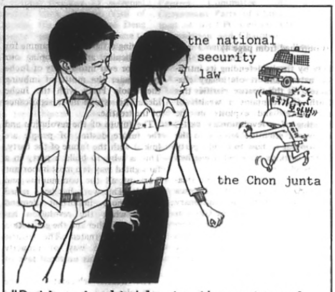
The definition of a meeting of two or more people as "an act of an anti-state organization" virtually means that the south Korean people can't speak and meet with any other persons in case the authorities concerned describe it as an act of an "anti-state organization." Especially, it further means that youngsters, men and women, are virtually prevented by the law from being aquainted with each other.

This will create a more repressive and terror stricken atmosphere in the society than that in the society under former strongman Pak Jung Hi, which was controlled by the secret agents of the notorious Korean Central Intelligence Agency, the predecessor of the Agency for National Security Planning.

The Chon junta's expansion of the interpretation of the national security law is designed to severely suppress the democratic dissident movement which has been gaining strength amid the growing anti-American feelings among the south Korean people. The Chon junta will try to expand the interpretations more in the future.

The present law metes out penalties to a rumormonger or anyone who has any kind of printed matter on an anti-"government" demonstrations. Paragraph 6, Article 6, Chapter 1 states: "Any person who has circulated a false rumor or represented false news regarded as prejudicial to social security. . .shall be sentenced to not less than two years imprisonment."

Paragraph 4, Article 5, Chapter 7 says: "Any person who has made or acquired, or duplicated, or kept, or carried, or sold printed matters including documents or books, with the intention of conducting an act referred to in Paragraph 4, Article 1 shall be sentenced to a definite term of penal servitude specified in the same paragraph." According to this definition, no business dealings would be possible if the authorities concerned should describe it as relating to an "anti-state organization". This would lead to the collapse of the economic structure of south Korea.



"Dating is liable to the national security law as an 'anti-state act'"

(By Chae Jun)

Historical Relics of DPRK (15)

Iron-Clad Turtle-Shaped Boat

(Continued from the No. 1,115 issue of The People's Korea)

In the Imjin Patriotic War started against the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the Korean naval forces led by Admiral Li Sun Sin (1545–1598) contributed largely to the Korean victory in the war.

At that time, tortoise-shaped boats of the type invented by Li Sun Sin showed tremendous fighting capacity in naval battles.

In the early stage of the war, the navy of Cholla Province had been destroyed. Cholla Province's navy consisted of 100 main vessels and some 100 support boats.

At first, Japan attacked Korea with 700 vessels, which meant that Korea was inferior to Japan in the number of vessels. However, Korea's vessels were superior to Japanese ships in structure.

Iron-clad turtle-shaped battleships played the role of attacking vessels. A small number of iron-clad turtle-shaped vessels were built.

A new type of battleship with a superstructure was built around 1555 in the course of battles with the Japanese invaders who came as pirates.

Till then, the old warships were without any superstructure.

The superstructure was for the purpose of protecting the powers and elevating the gun ports. The superstructure was wooden and consisted of double layers.

The newly-designed warships were larger and more solidly-built than the Japanese ships and their gun ports were placed higher than those of the Japanese.

This class dominated the warships launched by the Li dynasty during the latter half of the 16th century. One type was run with a crew of 164 and the other carried a crew of 194.

It was recorded that turtle-shaped vessels were built in 1413, which are presumed to have been different in structure from those which were employed in the Imjin Patriotic War.

The turtle-shaped vessels invented by Admiral Li Sun Sin, on the basis of those ships with a superstructure built about 1555, were similar to the latter in structure and size. The dragon figure head and tail were attached to the battleships with a superstructure. The upper part of the turtle boat was covered all over with iron plates. The turtle boat measured some 34.2 metres long. Its maximum breath was some 3.6 metres, the gunwale some 4.4 metres wide, and the stern was some 3.2 metres in height. The bow was shaped like a dragon head. In battle, a mixture of sulphur and nitrate powder was burnt inside this head, so as to strike terror in the minds of the enemy.

The turtle boat had 20 oars, 10 on each side. It has 26 cabins – five for arms and other hardware, 19 for sailors, 1 for officials and another for the captain. The turtle boat had 72 gun holes in all – 22 on each side, 24 on deck and 4 at the bow.

The turtle boat was designed as a shock vessel in a close fight. The hull was relatively wide. A cross-sectional view of it was not V-shaped but reversed trapezoid shaped. It was a ship with a shallow draft and was easily maneuverable.

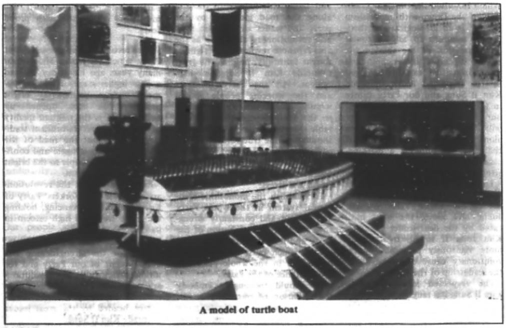
Crew-members numbered about 150–160, of which 90–100 were rowers, and two crew members rowed one oar.

The awning, the most important feature of the turtle boat, was apparently for close combats with enemy vessels. A picture of a turtle boat possessed by the combined naval command shows that its awning was made of wood and covered with halberts.

Gen. Li said in his report that the canvas of the superstructure was covered with iron pikes.

While, the superstructure of a turtle boat at the disposal of a Cholla provincial regional naval command had an iron-plated awning.

(Continued on page 7)



A model of turtle boat

Ex-Chinese Volunteers Commander on Sino-Korea Military Cooperation

A Chinese military official expressed October 19 Beijing's resolve to fight together with the Korean people till the Americans and the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan were smashed if the enemy come in attack again, the official Korean Central News Agency reported on October 20.

Gen. Han, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, inspected Panmunjom on October 18 and visited the unit of the Korean People's Army on October 17 and 20, the KCNA reported.

"No matter what storm may arise in the world in the future, we members of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the entire Chinese people, will closely unite with the Korean people and People's Army and fight shoulder to shoulder forever with them to win new victory," said Gen. Han at a banquet arranged by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on October 12 in honor of the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

Earlier, on October 14 another Chinese delegation chief Xi Zhongxun, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress said during his tour of Kaesong City: "If the south Korean puppets, together with the Americans, ignite a war, we will actively aid Korea, not only coming across the River Amnok but in other ways, too."

The remark by the Deputy Commander of the former CPV was in connection with Korea-China military alliance since the recent visit of China of President Kim Il Sung, which the former described as "an epochal event which has brought to a higher stage the indestructible military friendship and unity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China."

The Chinese military delegation led by Han Xianchu arrived in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang on October 12 as an official goodwill visit.

The People's Republic of China sent a large number of volunteers across the River Amnok in the Korea-China border in November 1950, when U.S.-allied nations threw huge armed troops into the north, just five months after the Syngman Rhee troops made a preemptive attack on the north.

The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers inspected Panmunjom on October 18. **(KCNA Radiophoto)**

At a meeting of Kaesong citizens and soldiers of a Korean People's Army unit held on October 17, the Chinese military official said: "Acting upon the instructions of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Zedong, the Chinese People's Volunteers rushed to the Korean front, holding high the banner of 'resisting the country', and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and army in the same trench to crush the aggressors."

Referring to Pyongyang's cooperation, he also emphasized, "In the trying period of the war, President Kim Il Sung and the Party, Government and people of Korea helped the Chinese People's Volunteers, directing considerations to them as they would do to their real sons and daughters. This was an important guarantee for the victory of the Volunteers."

"The U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea," he stressed, "taking along their weapons and equipment."

Expressing Beijing's firm determination to support the proposal for founding a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, Gen. Han during his tour to a unit of the KPA on Oct. 20 said, "You will certainly win in the struggle for national reunification, in hearty response to the teachings of Comrade President Kim Il Sung and Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il."

During its stay in the DPRK, the former CPV delegation visited various places, including the Arch of Triumph and the February 8 Vinalon Complex.

After the Oct. 14 inspection to the Arch of Triumph, deputy head of the delegation Xie Fang, Chief of the Staff of the former CPV, said "The dear leader Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il personally initiated the construction of this magnificent and wonderful, monumental edifice and directed the construction from its designing to erect this Arch of Triumph . . . We will always remember our inspection of the Arch of Triumph."

President Kim Il Sung on October 22 received the former CPV delegation and the KCNA said that he had a talk with the members of the delegation "in a warm and friendly atmosphere."

Before and after the departure of the former CPV delegation on October 27 at the Pyongyang Station, 4 Chinese delegations, including those on trade and economic cooperation, visited Pyongyang, the KCNA said.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial

Pyongyang's leading dailies on October 25 run editorials on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

Introduced here is a gist of the editorial of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) entitled "Blood-Sealed Korea-China Friendship Will Be Everlasting":

On October 25 thirtytwo years ago, in the grim period when the Korean people were waging a hard struggle against the U.S. imperialists, on which was staked the destiny of the fatherland, the fraternal Chinese people sent the Volunteers formed of their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front under the banner of "Resist America and Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home and Defend the Motherland" and aided our people with their own blood.

In the battlefields of the hard-fought war, the CPV commanders and fighters fought courageously and performed heroic feats by displaying an indomitable communist revolutionary spirit and self-sacrificing spirit.

In the days of war, the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies loved and helped each other like kindred, sharing bitters and sweets, and won a great historical victory, defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

On the significant day when the CPV rushed to the Korean front, the Korean people and People's Army officers and men recollect with deep emotion the days when they trounced the aggressors, shoulder to shoulder with the valorous CPV fighters, and extend warm militant greetings and comradely wishes to the fraternal Chinese people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army.

The entry of the CPV into the Korean War was a shining example of noble proletarian internationalism displayed between class brothers linked together by blood ties in the struggle for attaining a common aim and ideal and a manifestation of a noble revolutionary duty between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who help each other in a hard time, maintaining the lips-and-teeth and the front-and-rear relations.

By fighting and winning victory together in the Fatherland Liberation War of our people against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers decorated another brilliant chapter in the history of the militant friendship and fraternity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Korea-China friendship nursed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai has been brought to fuller blossom and strengthened and developed to a new, higher stage today by the particular intimacy between the great leader and respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

The official state visit paid by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to China in September upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China was a historical event that powerfully demonstrated the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese Parties and peoples. It is an unshaken will of the two peoples to consolidate and develop this friendship and solidarity.

Korea-China friendship will be everlasting.

Today the Korean and Chinese Parties and peoples are powerfully pushing ahead with their revolutionary struggle and constructive work, supporting and cooperating with each other.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC which is recorded as a congress of revolutionary unity and a congress of a shining victory of the revolutionary line, unfurled a bright prospect before the Chinese people and roused them to a new great advance by setting forth tasks for building China into a highly civilised and highly democratic socialist state through accelerated socialist modernisation.

Our people sincerely rejoice at and warmly hail all achievements made by the Chinese people in successfully promoting socialist modernisation and increasing the might of the country.

To strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples is a powerful factor in increasing the world revolutionary forces, frustrating the imperialist policies of aggression and war and guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world.

On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean War, our people renew their firm determination to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship forever through generations.

(Continued from page 6)

Evidence on the iron coating of the awning is not sufficient. Yet, Japanese witnesses during the last invasion of Korea by the Toyotomi forces recalled that Japanese guns failed to penetrate the iron-clad awning of the turtle boats.

In any event, it may be safe to conclude that the turtle boat was the world's first iron-clad warship.

The turtle boat had strong firepower. Various kinds of guns were used. Arrows, iron balls and lead balls were used, all of which were very powerful.

There was a cross-shaped passage on the iron-clad deck, but the rest of the deck surface bristled with spikes and swords. Enemies charging at the boat would be caught by spikes and swords and fall into the sea. The iron-clad boat was bullet-proof.

The turtle boat is solid in structure. No boat could match it at the time.

Though its building process was simple, the turtle boat was incomparably stronger than any boats in other countries. It was also rational in size and shape. In size, it was twice and more larger than the then Japanese boats.

The turtle boat never allowed a close fight to the enemy.

When close battles was a set rule in medieval naval warfare in the East, Gen. Li Sun Sin was the first to apply new gunfire tactics to sea battles and thus opened a new era in the development of the art of naval warfare in the Middle Ages.

The Korean fleets under the command of Gen. Li Sun Sin won all sea battles in the Imjin Patriotic War – sea battles off Okpo, Tangpo and Hansan Island in 1592, and the sea battle off Roryangjin in 1598, which crowned Korea with victory. One of the important factors for this shining success was that Gen. Li Sun Sin developed new gunfire tactics in place of the medieval tactics of close sea battles, and invented and employed iron-clad turtle boats that met the demand of gunfire tactics.

After the Imjin Patriotic War, turtle boats were continuously built, and particularly after the 18th century, the number of turtle boats increased. (Concluded)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

OCT. 15

* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

* A delegation of the Chinese "People's Daily", organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Wang Ruoshui arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Denmark, West Jutland-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Secretary Jda Musaeus arrived in Pyongyang.

OCT. 16

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by So Gwan Hi, Member and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang by air to attend the 5th Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

* A delegation of the WPK heeded by Li Chang Son, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Somalia.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of India headed by G. K. Gahrana, President of the Juche Idea Study Society in Aligarh, India, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Yahya Ahmed Saleh Abdul Jawad, head of a section of the Ministry of Information of Jordan, arrived in Pyongyang.

OCT. 17

* Iranian President Seyed Ali Khamenei met the delegation of the SPA of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on a visit to his country.

OCT. 18

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Ogunyan Doinov, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the SEJM of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wit Drapich, Chairman of the Complaints Subcommittee of the SEJM and vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Soviet paper "Pravda," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief D.V. Valovoy, and a Soviet government civil aviation delegation headed by V.C. Samorukov, Chief of the External Relations Department of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its secretary K.G. Sriwastava arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Algerian National Peasants' Union headed by its National Secretary in charge of Economy and Plan Djaref Mohamed arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Students Take to Streets; Professors Resign; Solidarity with Labor Voiced

Amid reports of resignation of university presidents and professors, south Korean students continued their relentless drive to press their demands for democracy and reunification in opposition to the Americans and their client junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

53rd Anniversary of Kwangju Student Movement

The 53rd anniversary of the Student Movement in Kwangju against the Japanese imperialists was marked in bloody clashes between slogan-chanting students and tear gas-firing riot police.

The scenes were in busy main streets of Seoul and the campus of Seoul National University on the evening of Nov. 3.

November 3 had long been commemorated as Day of Students but was abolished by the then dictator Gen. Pak Jung Hi in 1973. Recently there have been strong public demands for the restoration of the Day of Students.

AP and AFP reported, quoting eyewitnesses, more than 1,000 students demonstrated through main streets of Seoul in various groups, the largest composed of over 500 students.

Their slogans chanted included sharp criticisms of the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and demands for freedom of the press and trade unionism. Specifically, they demanded the resignation of Gen. Chon.

During the first on-street demonstrations since the beginning of the current semester, the students defied tear gas shells fired by the riot police.

The melee lasted at least for half an hour, with an unknown number of students detained by riot police.

Reports said that the demonstrating students first gathered on the campuses of their respective universities and then decided to pour out of the schools, clear evidence of close coordination among the students of different universities.

The division of the demonstrators into smaller groups and the selection of main streets, timed to observe the 53rd anniversary of the Kwangju Student Movement indicate advance strategy discussion of the demonstration by student leaders.

The action at Seoul National University helped to divert police attention and split the strength of riot police.

For more than two hours, over 1,500 students sat in or marched about on the campus of Seoul National University, demanding the restoration of November 3 as the Day of Students and release of the detained students.

Kyodo reports said that more than a dozen students were arrested by riot police and plainclothes.

The student demonstration was carried out despite a ban clamped on any gathering or demonstration by the school authorities fearful of student protests against the junta of Gen. Chon with celebrations of the Kwangju Student Movement.

Ignoring the ban, students began to assemble on the campus from before midday by the hundreds. A tense confrontation developed between the gathering students and the plainclothes backed up by the school employees.

Student Demand for Release Of Workers Arrested

On the afternoon of Nov. 5, more than 1,000 students of Korea University, the most prestigious private school in south Korea, a school for sons and daughters of the wealthy families, staged an hour-long on-campus demonstration in demand of the release of those arrested in connection with labor-management disputes.

On Oct. 7 some 150 students gathered in Yongdung-po area in downtown Seoul in support of the strike of female workers of Wuon Poong Woolen Textile.

The Nov. 5 demonstration was the first case involving a single university and only concerning the labor dispute, a very significant move illustrative of the close alliance forming between the workers and students.

The Nov. 5 Korea University demonstration was reported by Tokyo's mass-circulation daily Yomiuri Shimbun on Nov. 6.

According to the report, the demonstrating students threw stones on the riot police alerted for their suppression.

The riot police fired tear gas shells. An undisclosed number of students were nabbed by the tear gas-firing riot police.

The university had been in an annual school festival since Oct. 29. The school authorities declared a ban on any assembly of students.

Torture-Caused Death of Former Student Leader

The Oct. 12 torture-caused death of Mr. Pak Gwan Hyon, a former student leader of the Kwangju Uprising, in Kwangju Prison, prompted students of Songgyungwan University, a private institution in Seoul, to demonstrate on Nov. 2, chanting slogans.

More than 400 students demanded disclosure of all the facts relating to the torture-caused death in prison of the former chairman of the student council of Chonnam National University in Kwangju.

Scattering handbills, one student in a classroom organized anti-Chon demonstrations which were carried on the campus of the school.

Many plainclothes were mobilized, supported by a number of riot police vans, which fired tear gas shells.

A report said that five students were arrested by the police.

On Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 18, a total of over 7,000 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju demonstrated on their campus and through main streets of the provincial capital in protest against the torture-caused death of their former leader Pak Gwan Hyon.

On Oct. 22, Mrs. Li Hui Ho, wife of the former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung serving a life imprisonment sentence, joined families of those in prison on charges of their role in the Kwangju Uprising in a similar protest action.

Three days later, the complex of client government buildings at the end of Sejong-ro Street in Seoul was stormed by more than 20 female members of the Council of Families of Prisoners of Conscience to protest the death of the Kwangju student leader in prison.

Resignation of Presidents And Professors

All the sixteen professors (five full professors, 4 assistant professors, five associate professors and two full-time readers) of Methodist Theological University in Seoul resigned en masse on Oct. 22 to take responsibility for what Seoul's daily Chung-Ang Ilbo termed student disturbances at the school, it was reported by the paper.

An unspecified number of students of the theological college launched various forms of protest action such as hunger strike, demonstration and boycott of class since Sept. 12 in demand of the reinstatement of the fellow students expelled from the school.

In that stage, 17 students were punished for the reason of "poor academic performance" in the first semester.

The sit-in lasted from Sept. 12 to 13. The sit-in resulted in retaliation from the school authorities which removed one student from the register and suspended four indefinitely.

In angry response, the students boycotted the mid-term examinations which began on Oct. 21.

Chong Bomb Sok, President of Kookmin University tendered his resignation to the school board, along with nine deans, it was learned on Oct. 18.

The Korea Times, an English-language daily in Seoul, reported the next day that the resignation was in compliance with the demand of students for his removal.

The students of the private university carried out on-campus demonstrations on an unknown date, the paper added.

The Taejon Ilbo reported on Oct. 13 that all the 28 professors rehabilitated since the death of Pak Jung Hi of Kyonghui University in Taejon, North Kyongsang Province, resigned.

They included President An Chi Yol, the local daily reported.

The resignation took place on the previous day. The resignation was caused by the repeated student opposition to the planned movement of two colleges, engineering and industry, to Suwon.

Every day from Oct. 6 to 12, over 1,000 students demonstrated against the planned removal of the campus.

At midday, Oct. 12, 200 students who had sat in a lecture hall clashed with the riot police mobilized to disperse the sit-in.

Eleven students suffered heavy or light injuries.

The ministry of education notified on the previous day the school authorities that it would not tolerate any further disturbance and hold them responsible.

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5. U.S. Involvement Root Cause of Korean Tragedy

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of a five-part series of translation from a book entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is a Sworn Enemy of the Korean People."

The Americans established the "ROK government" to rule south Korea more effectively.

They occupied south Korea by force of arms, completely turning it into their colony and military base.

They advertise south Korea as an "independent state" and describe themselves as "helpers" but the real rulers who hold all power in south Korea are precisely the U.S. aggressors.

The so-called "ROK government" in south Korea is a puppet regime rigged up by the U.S. imperialists, and serves to camouflage their colonial rule; it is nothing but an instrument invented to enable the U.S. to execute its policy of aggression.

As an out-and-out colonial and dependent government, the "ROK government" gives legality to American military presence in south Korea.

It is a "government" cooked up by the Americans by force of arms against the will of the Korean people.

The strongmen of the successive south Korean puppet regimes have been, without exception, stooges fostered by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters.

The first puppet "president" Syngman Rhee who had been protected by the Americans, was brought to Korea by them not by the Koreans.

While communists were waging bloody struggles against Japanese imperialism, with weapons in their hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, Pak Jung Hi swore allegiance to the Japanese "emperor" and perpetrated barbarities by brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and other patriots who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The puppet regime was an extension of the U.S. military government and a continuation of its colonial policy.

Article 100 of the "constitution" adopted on July 12, 1948, stated that U.S. proclamations, public acts, executive orders before the establishment of the "Republic of Korea" are effective while Article 103 said that Americans who held major posts in the American military government will stay on their jobs.

Syngman Rhee and the government of the "Republic of Korea" brought nothing good to the people of south Korea.

The true rulers of south Korea were American Ambassadors, Commanders-in-Chiefs and Commanding-Generals of the U.S. Army.

A Far East bureau chief of UP reported at that time that south Korean politics was under the direct control of the U.S. State Department.

In addition, the south Korean puppet regime was an anti-popular, reactionary "government" that represented the interests of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. All the policies of the "government" were aimed at plundering and exploiting the people to enable the Americans and their benchmen to live in luxury.

The Americans relied upon the local landlords, comprador capitalists and the reactionary bureaucrats as their socio-economic basis in south Korea.

War Preparations

After rigging up a puppet regime in south Korea, the Americans began to prepare for a war against the northern half of the Korean Peninsula. This was mainly due to the internal situation in Korea and the external situation surrounding it.

The internal situation in Korea at that time was favorable to the revolutionary forces and was unfavorable to the United States and its stooges.

Especially, the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dealt a heavy blow at the counter-revolutionary forces.

The then Premier Kim Il Sung stated:

"The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided the Korean people with a more powerful weapon for the thorough achievement of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea. Now that they had their socialist sovereign independent state, our people found themselves in a position to ensure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces on a nation-wide scale and push ahead successfully with their revolutionary struggle and constructive work, resolutely smashing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and all the reactionaries." (from his report at the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the DPRK, September 7, 1968)

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the people in the northern half of the Republic rose up enthusiastically in revolution and construction in the northern part of Korea and pushed ahead with their struggle for the country's reunification.

The people rallied more firmly around President Kim Il Sung and the anti-revolutionary forces were driven into a tight corner.

The Americans stepped up its war policy to find a way out of this situation.

The U.S. economy was depressed in 1948 and 1949 and its exports declined year after year despite the Marshall Plan.

In Asia, the establishment of the DPRK was followed by the founding of Vietnam as an independent state and the People's Republic of China.

The U.S. embarked on the road of preparing for a new world war. To that end, they carried on a hysterical armament race and militalized the economies of their dependent countries, inciting war psychosis, stepping up propaganda against the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other people's democracies, and were dead set on igniting war wherever possible.

The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in April 1949 was part of the war preparations by the Americans.

The armed invasion of Korea north of the parallel by the United States and the Syngman Rhee forces, too, was a product of the policy of aggression and war long pursued by the U.S. imperialists. **(Translated and edited by Kim Jong Myong.)**

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